

HOOVER DISPENSES \$95,000,000 IN FOOD

Record for March 388,041
Tons, Divided Among 12
Nations.

PAYMENT TO BE DELAYED

Economic Council Chief Gives
Summary of Month's
Work.

PARIS, April 13.—Herbert Hoover, Director-General of Relief, has issued a review of the measures carried out by the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy during March through the co-ordination of the Supreme Economic Council. The total value of supplies distributed in the month was approximately \$95,000,000, of which \$11,000,000 was furnished on a basis of deferred payment.

The supplies amounted to 388,041 tons, divided as follows: Cereals, 16,243; rice, 12,442; peas and beans, 48,053; fats and meats, 34,174; condensed milk, 14,122; clothing, 4,453; miscellaneous, 18,322.

Poland received 51,745 tons. Under the terms of the armistice arrangements for shipment through Danzig, says Mr. Hoover, have proceeded with great smoothness and despatch, as high as 4,500 tons a day by rail from Danzig to Warsaw having been transported. All nations threatened with critical famine conditions have received relief.

Finland during the month received 35,344 tons of supplies. About 10,000 tons were furnished under repatriation agreements with northern Russia. Distribution is gradually speeding into the outlying points, and the straw bread formerly in use is rapidly disappearing. Some difficulties have been met with from ice and mines, one ship having been lost and another badly crushed. A summary follows:

Baltic States.—Preliminary measures for the establishment of regular supplies to the coastal areas in the Baltic States have been undertaken. Two thousand seven hundred and fifty-three metric tons of breadstuffs were actually delivered during the month.

Czecho-Slovakia Gets Help.
Czecho-Slovakia received 20,911 metric tons, including 26,280 tons of breadstuffs. The distribution in this territory was less during the month than had been hoped for owing to the difficulties of railway transportation from the Adriatic. In order to secure regularity of supplies arrangements have been made for shipment through Hamburg, by way of the Elbe, into Bohemia. The first shipments from Hamburg were despatched on April 3.

German-Austria.—The total deliveries from allied sources during March were 88,156 metric tons. Supplies amounting to about 10,000 tons were also made under replacement arrangements from neighboring countries. The situation at Vienna is extremely bad, and measures have been taken to increase the arrivals to 2,000 metric tons a day if transportation permits.

Greater Serbia.—The relief of the entire area of Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro and Serbia is conducted as a single unit. The total distribution in this territory amounted to 32,920 metric tons. Surplus supplies existing in Banat and the northern countries of Jugo-Slavia have enabled relief of the interior sections of this area without heavy shipment far inland.

Difficulties in Rumania.

Rumania.—The total deliveries for the month were 23,087 metric tons of breadstuffs. Owing to ice in the Danube and the reduction in railway rolling stock from about 1,000 locomotives under pre-war conditions to about 100 actually in use during the month, adequate distribution inland was rendered impossible. This situation is being remedied by the cooperation of all the allied governments, and is expected to show improvement during April.

Turkey.—Foodstuffs to the amount of 2,235 tons were distributed during the month in Constantinople. The military authorities are making further distribution inland.

Armenia.—The Relief Administration supplied 5,251 tons of breadstuffs and condensed milk to Armenia. In addition, three shiploads of food, clothing and medical supplies have been delivered for the Relief commission. Here again difficulties of inland transportation render assistance difficult.

Belgium.—In Belgium supplies to the amount of 148,804 tons were delivered during the month. This included 11,123 tons of breadstuffs. The energetic development of the Belgian Food Ministry, says the review, has rendered it possible for the government to undertake an early date its own purchase of supplies and transportation, although of course Belgium must continue to receive her principal aid and tonnage support from the associated governments.

Northern France.—The progressive resumption of the revictualling of the occupied regions by the French Food Ministry has proceeded so far as to render it possible gradually to withdraw measures which have been continuous for over four and one-half years, and such withdrawal should be complete by May 1. During March a total of 14,906 tons of foodstuffs and clothing were sent into the devastated areas.

Food Sent to Germany.

Germany.—Financial, tonnage and food arrangements were completed at Brussels on March 14, the first German ships arriving at allied ports about March 22, and on March 25 foodstuffs were actually delivered inside German territory, consisting of 6,747 tons of breadstuffs and 740 tons of fats. The available supplies from headquarters, it is stated, should permit the import into Germany of approximately 200,000 metric tons during April.

Other relief measures have been inaugurated relating to Bulgaria, Russian prisoners in Germany, refugees from Czech Russia, and in other directions. Mr. Hoover, in his review, dwells upon the progress made in the organization of allied food missions in the various countries under relief, and the improvements in distribution through co-ordination of the railway movements in the old Austrian Empire. He deals with the important question of child feeding, saying: "In order to cope with the very large amount of malnutrition in the liberated areas in central and eastern Europe plans are under way involving the medical examination of the children of the poor, and provision for regular and systematic feeding from special canteens. These measures will involve the direct care of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 children."

The large expenditure involved places such wholesale measures beyond the capacity of the various charitable associations and bodies operating in Europe. It is felt that if child life is to be preserved it can only be done by large and systematic measures of this character. Subventions have been arranged from some of the associated governments and have been added to by the local governments concerned.

During March this work was inaugurated in Finland, Poland and Rumania, and it is hoped that during April it will

be established generally over the liberated territory.

"In general, it has been solely due to the cooperation of the food commissions and financial and transportation officials of the eighteen governments involved that these results have been obtained."

ONLY OUTSIDE FOOD
CAN SAVE BALKANS

Await Harvest—U. S. Goods
Halt Bolshevism.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 13.—Rumania and Jugo-Slavia probably will feed themselves from this year's harvest. Hungary, German Austria and Czecho-Slovakia will not be able to do so, but will be dependent for another year on imported food supplies.

This is the report on the food situation in the Balkan and other countries brought by Dr. Aloisio B. Taylor, head of the investigating division of the American Relief Association, who has just returned here. Until the next harvest the Balkan States are absolutely dependent upon food distribution from the outside.

Dr. Taylor says that 1,600 tons of American food are being supplied daily to Vienna. Although not the sole barrier standing between the Austrian capital and Bolshevism, these supplies have proved an absolute specific against Bolshevism. The Austrian population, knowing the situation, he declares, refuse positively to have anything to do with a movement that might interfere with their sole supply of food.

Dr. Taylor reports a waning of the sentiment of exaggerated nationalism as between all the new States and the countries of Austria and Hungary, the various populations having come to realize economic interdependence and the necessity of making the supplies of coal, oil and other commodities generally available, instead of trying to build up monopolies within their frontiers, as widely extended as possible. According to Dr. Taylor, the people also are developing a common system of transportation to the greatest possible extent.

The transportation problem, says Dr. Taylor, is one of the gravest in these countries. The rolling stock is so reduced in quantity and so depreciated in effectiveness as a result of the four years' war as seriously to embarrass food distribution and economic rehabilitation.

Dr. Taylor says he found everywhere a spirit of deep friendship toward America, based upon tangible evidence of American food being distributed by American representatives in uniform. The people, he added, everywhere were looking to the United States as an unshakable friend upon whom they could count to help them out of present difficulties and over the period of economic readjustment.

Goes to Uruguay From Panama.

PANAMA, April 13.—Sir Claude C. Mallet, who has been British Minister at Panama since 1914, started today for his new post at Montevideo. Sir Claude was Vice-Consul at Panama in 1914 and since then he has served in various official capacities at Colon, Lima, Bogota and other centres.

German-Austria.—The total deliveries from allied sources during March were 88,156 metric tons. Supplies amounting to about 10,000 tons were also made under replacement arrangements from neighboring countries. The situation at Vienna is extremely bad, and measures have been taken to increase the arrivals to 2,000 metric tons a day if transportation permits.

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IMPORTS OF LIQUOR STILL TO CONTINUE

Special Legislation Will Be
Necessary to Stop Them
After June 30.

PRESSURE ON PRESIDENT

Need of More Revenue Cited as
One Reason for Early
Proclamation.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The suggestions of the Bureau of Internal Revenue are followed and the wartime prohibition law is allowed to go into effect there will be absolutely no dry law in effect except in those States which are already prohibition territory. Imports of liquor into the United States will be permitted as fully and freely as they now are and the country will remain wet until the Constitution Amendment goes into effect next January.

The whole question of whether the country shall go dry on July 1 rests in the hands of the President alone. The wartime prohibition was enacted by Congress as a rider to one of the food bills and provides that nationwide prohibition shall be effective July 1, 1919, and remain in effect during the period of the war and the period of demobilization. President Wilson has only to declare the war and the period of demobilization at an end to nullify this enactment.

Careful inquiry here-to-day makes it appear that three considerations are uppermost in the minds of certain members of the Administration in virtually urging that the country remain wet until the constitutional amendment goes into effect nine months hence.

First, the question of the revenue requirements of the Government has been given serious consideration. The fact that actual fighting ceased last November has not reduced governmental outlay to the extent which was anticipated. The demobilization of the American fighting forces, the heavy expense of the railroads and a great many other items are using up hundreds of millions of dollars more than was anticipated.

It is felt at the Capitol that public sentiment would be strongly against enactment of an after the war tax bill putting still higher taxes into effect than were necessary during actual warfare. The loss of revenue from liquor taxes will be enormous and retention of this source of income to the Government for the remainder of the present calendar year would help out a great deal.

The second consideration is the fact that the proper legal machinery for the enforcement of war time prohibition is not now in effect. The drys expect that a special session of Congress would be called quickly and the enforcement legislation could be prepared and passed in plenty of time.

Difficulty in Enforcement.

It is felt in some Administration quarters that this will be impossible before July 1 and that incalculable harm might result from insistence on the war time dry edict becoming effective when really it could not be enforced. Wholeheartedly they think that "somehow" it was pointed out to-day, would make it doubly hard to enforce constitutional prohibition when it becomes effective in January, 1920.

The third consideration is the fact that American soldiers abroad who had no voice in the determination of whether the United States should be wet or dry, according to repeated stories coming back here, feel that in the enactment of the war time dry law and the constitutional amendment they were not treated entirely fairly. They think that "somehow" it was pointed out to-day, would make it doubly hard to enforce constitutional prohibition when it becomes effective in January, 1920.

Completely stopping the entire distilling industry and the brewing industry in less than three months during the most critical period of the reconstruction era has been given due consideration too. With complete unemployment from points all over the nation reaching the Department of Labor it is felt by some officials of the administration that the present situation in this regard, none too rosy now, might be made considerably worse.

Drys Oppose Postponement.

Reports that the "dry" organizations, such as the Anti-Saloon League, favored the postponement of the dissolution of the liquor industry from July 1 until January, which has gained wide circulation, were denied to-day. The "drys" take that view that the prohibitionists in Congress. It was asserted that the danger of non-enforcement of the war time dry act is thoroughly realized but that a special session of Congress beginning late in May or the first part of June will allow time for the dry organizations, officials of the Anti-Saloon League said, are in favor of forcing the nation to give up the sale and manufacture of liquor and beer on July 1 of this year.

Pressure is being brought to bear on President Wilson from both sides. What view the President takes is unknown here. If the President refuses to take any hand in the situation, it was pointed out, the advocates of a dry country on July 1 will win a positive action, declaring that the war and the demobilization period at an end, is necessary to postpone prohibition until January.

2,870 Reach Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13.—The transport Martha Washington arrived here to-day from France with 2,870 officers and men, most of them of the Thirtieth (Tennessee, North and South Carolina) Division. Among the troops were two men of the 105th Engineers, one of which, recruited at Wilmington, S. C., had nineteen members decorated for gallantry.

QUOTES BIBLE IN 'ROOT BEER' ATTACK

Anderson Refers to Job and
Isaiah in Assailing Brew-
ers' Counsel.

William H. Anderson, State superin-

tendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, and W. B. Wheeler of Washington, counsel for the league, were the principal speakers at the "prohibition anniversary" session of the New York annual conference of the Methodist Church, which is being held in the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street. All the speakers took prohibition as their theme, and most of them dealt almost entirely with the Federal prohibition amendment and the methods to be used in enforcing it.

Mr. Anderson devoted most of his address to an attack on the New York newspapers for what he termed their "brewery propaganda," although he called attention to the fact that "most of them have said up somewhat." He particularly deplored the fact that a majority of the papers failed to print the league's analysis of the Chicago wet and dry vote in the recent Chicago election, and that the results of the prohibition election in Michigan, which went dry, did not get a prominent place in the papers. He also had this to say about Elihu Root, attorney for brewers' interests:

"We have seen an exemplification of Job v. 23. 'I have seen the foolish taking root'; and we shall see the fulfillment of Isaiah v. 24. 'So their root shall be as rottenness and their blossom shall go up as dust.'"

He also remarked that the war against "root beer" will not be over until the brewers cease to rage and their breweries turn from malt extract to malted milk."

Mr. Wheeler discussed the amendment largely from its legal aspects, and declared that he did not believe the President would declare demobilization completed before July 1, but that if he did there would be plenty of time to enact enforcing legislation, because Congress probably would convene in June.

At the morning session of the conference Bishop E. H. Hughes, who is presiding at the meetings, told the congregation that the thing for which the greatest need now is a revival of the domestic spirit and the family order which prevailed in the days of our grandmothers and great grandmothers. This, he said, was particularly needed in New York, because of the complexity and intensity of metropolitan life, and the extent to which a New York monopolized by and immersed in his business. During the last fifty years, the Bishop declared, there has been a transfer of domestic duties from the home to institutions.

AUSTRALIANS ASK 40 HOURS.

Unions Say Short Week Will Decrease Unemployment.

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 13.—A movement for the establishment of a forty hour week in all industries in Australia has been started by the Melbourne Trades Council.

In a circular issued by the organization it is pointed out that the increase of productivity during the war, the cessation of work since the signing of the armistice and the demobilization of soldiers, has increased the unemployment problem. A reduction of hours, it is urged, will facilitate the absorption of all unemployed.

Under the majority of existing awards unionists in Australia work forty-eight hours a week, but in some industries the forty-four hour week also has been established.

TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37th STREET

PEARLS DIAMONDS JEWELRY SILVER

CLOCKS WATCHES CHINA STATIONERY

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND RITA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE J. J. MURPHY.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway at 50th St. MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 3. MONTE CRISTO JR. 'A Diamond Mine of Entertainment'—Nathan Rabinovitch, Com. Sun.

CENTURY GROVE NEW CENTURY THEATRE 32nd St. MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 3. 'A DIAMOND MINE OF ENTERTAINMENT'—Nathan Rabinovitch, Com. Sun.

48TH ST. GEORGE V. HOBART'S PARLOR DRAW. COME-ON CHARLEY 'Thrills and laughter, rollicking farce.'—Sun.

TOBY'S BOW With NORMAN TREVOR REAL COMEDY at the NEW COMEDY THEATRE 41st St., Near B'way. Wed. & Sat. 8:30. Mat. 2:30.

BOOTH 49th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mat. 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13 ELTINGER W. 43d St. Eves. 8:30. Mat. 2:30. UP IN MABEL'S ROOM HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:15. SAM BERNARD & LOUIS MANN REVENGE ON MEN

REPUBLIC Thea. W. 43d St. Eves. 8:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MARJORIE RAMBEAU (by arrangement with A. H. WOODS) in "THE FORTUNE TELLER"

! EAST IS WEST With FAY Bainter ASTOR 25th St. Wed. & Sat. 8:30. MOROSCO 45th St. Eves. 8:30. MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 3. COURTNEY & WISE IN THE FUNNY CAPPY RICKS

FULTON W. 43d St. Eves. 8:30. Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce PLEASE GET MARRIED with Ernest Truax & Edith Talarico.

BELMONT Thea. W. 43d St. Eves. 8:45. Fine playing as "A BURGOMASTER OF BELGIUM" LYRIC 42d Street, West of B'way. Eves. 8:30. The Season's "With Richard" 8th Big UNKOWN PURPLE Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers

GARRICK 45 W. 25th St. Greeley 1222. Thea. Comedy Sparkling Costume Comedy BONDS OF INTEREST

LOEW'S 7th Ave. at 125 St. Eves. 2:30 to 8:15. WALKER WHITEHEAD in "The Little Brother."

MADISON SQ. GARDEN NOW RINGLING BROS. & BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSORS EMPIRE 14th St. at 4th Ave. Eves. 8:30. WILLIAM BARRETT'S DEAR GILLETTE COMEDY FRUTUS

GLOBE 14th St. at 4th Ave. Eves. 8:30. OTIS SKINNER THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY HARRIS 42nd St. Eves. 8:30. Margaret Livingston Wilton Lackaye Robert Edeson Katharine Mabeland In the Dramatic "A GOOD BAD WOMAN"

LYCEUM West 43rd St. Eves. 8:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents DADDIES

COHAN & HARRIS 4 BIG HITS COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE 25th St. Eves. 8:30. THE ROYAL VAGABOND A COMEDY OPERA COMEDY

GEORGE COHAN THEATRE 25th St. Eves. 8:30. A PRINCE THERE WAS GEORGE COHAN'S BEST PLAY

HENRY MILLERS THEATRE 25th St. Eves. 8:30. MRS. FISKE In his play of "MORRIS" A Comedy of "MORRIS"

LONGACRE 34th St. at 4th Ave. Eves. 8:30. THREE FACES EAST

BELASCO West 43rd St. Eves. 8:30. FRANCES STARR In "TIGER TIGER!" (Last Times)

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE 14th St. Eves. 8:30. JOHN CROOK'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY LISTEN LESTER!

LEXINGTON THEA. 41st St. & Lex. Ave. Eves. 8:30. MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 3. DARKEST AMERICANS Musical comedy with colored comedians & Homer Tutt—Salmon Tutt Whitely

Everything at the Hippodrome Every Day is a Holiday at the Hip

ETHEL CLAYTON in "Pettigrew's Girl." "Other" Overture. CHAPLIN REVIVAL TOM MOORE in "A Man and His Money" "Sequel" Soliel RIALTO ORCHESTRA

WALLACE REID in "The Beloved Fool." Comedy. Soliel RIALTO ORCHESTRA

NEW AMSTERDAM West 40th St. 3RD, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 3:15 3RD BIG LAUGHING MONTH! FUNNIEST MUSICAL COMEDY IN TOWN!

Klaw & Frazar's Melodious Gem VELVET LADY MUSIC BY VICTOR HERBERT

ON THE ZIEGFELD 9 O'CLOCK REVUE MIDNIGHT FROLIC

LIBERTY Thea. W. 42nd St. Eves. 8:30. "TRIUMPH" —N. Y. SUN

HENRY MILLER BLANCHE BATES HOLBROOK BLINN ESTELLE WINWOOD

In a new play by Philip Moeller "MOLIERE"

GAITY 14th St. at 4th Ave. Eves. 8:30. AND ANOTHER WITH A GOLDEN HIT 3 WISE FOOLS

CORT 14th St. at 4th Ave. Eves. 8:30. POPULAR MAT. WED. 8:30 TO 8:50. THE BETTER OLE

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